

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 1st June, 1885.

POLITICAL.

Frontier policy. The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd May, is glad to state that the ministry has decided to spend five millions sterling on the construction of railways, military roads, and fortresses on the frontier. It appears that Mr. Gladstone has resolved to adopt Lord Lawrence's policy, which is undoubtedly the best. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Russian Army could be encountered more successfully on the Indian frontier than in Central Asia. Moreover, if the British Government fortified the frontier, and depended on its own resources, it would not have to care much about the Amir and spend lakhs of rupees on winning his good will. The Anglo-Indian press recommends an increase of the European Army, but where would the money come from? If it is necessary to increase the armament, some new regiments of native troops should be enlisted.

Circulation
400 copies.

Central Asian question. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 28th May, in a supplement, says that, as the St. Petersburg Government does not agree to any

Circulation
732 copies.

reasonable terms, the military preparations should be pushed on with vigour. That Government will be only brought to its senses when it sees that England is fully prepared for war.

Circulation
284 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 26th May, in a supplement, 'publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the National Sherwani Afghans' Association of Aligarh and Etah held on the 13th idem at Bhikanpur. Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khán took the opportunity to praise the British Government for the benefits it has bestowed on this country and to condemn the Russian rule. Adverting to the frontier question he said that if war broke out, he would go to the front and draw the sword in defence of the British Indian Empire. He concluded by proposing that the Association should contribute something towards the payment of the cost of military preparations. His proposal was adopted by the Association and Rs. 3,110 were subscribed on the spot, Muhammad Ismail Khán of Dataoli heading the list with a donation of Rs. 1,000.

Circulation
600 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 29th May, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting held at the Baradari, Lucknow, on the 25th idem in honor of the Queen's birth-day, Nawáb Fagfur Mirza presiding. Resolutions expressing loyalty to the British Crown, approving of the preparations made by Government to meet all contingencies in view of the frontier complications, and urging the enlistment of native volunteers, were passed. The same paper, of the 31st May, in commenting upon the same meeting, observes that the loyalty of natives in Oudh has more than once been doubted, but the loyal demonstration made by them on the Queen's birth-day will disabuse the minds of their critics.

Circulation
175 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Sahar* (Budaun), of the 28th May, in its local news column, gives an account of the meeting convened by Chaudhri

Queen's birth-day meeting at Budaun.

Muhammad Saïd-ul-din Husain at the Town Hall on the 25th idem, in honor of the Queen's birth-day. There were illuminations, dancing, and pyrotechnic displays on the occasion.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 28th May, states that it has learned with deep regret that the office of the British Envoy at Kabul is not in a very satisfactory condition. It is believed that he has a Mir Munshi whose pay is Rs. 70 or Rs. 80, and a Naib Mir Munshi whose pay is Rs. 40 or Rs. 50. Evidently the services of even fairly competent men can be hardly secured on such low pay. The Envoy should be given properly qualified and well-paid assistants who should be able to render him material aid in the performance of his arduous and delicate duties.

Circulation
155 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 29th May, is glad to learn from a telegram published in the *Englishman* that the subject of the appointment of natives to offices in the army is at present engaging the attention of the Supreme Government. The subject has been taken up not a day too soon. The measure will entitle Lord Dufferin to the lasting gratitude of the native population, and will also go a great way in strengthening the foundation of British rule in this country. It must be said to the credit of the Russian Government that, with all its shortcomings in other respects, it carefully keeps up the martial instincts of its subject races. But the British Government has destroyed all warlike spirit among its native subjects, and if any proof of this were needed it would be found in the fact that sufficient recruits for the army are not now forthcoming. The exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the military service is an unmerited slur on their loyalty and bravery. There is no denying the truth that the European army is most expensive, and that a considerably larger native army could be maintained on the present cost. The *Hindustani* then refers to an article that

Circulation
600 copies.

lately appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in favour of the larger employment of natives in the military service.

Circulation
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd May, referring to the creation of the Patwári Fund by the Financial Commissioner of the Panjáb, condemns the measure on the ground that it involves a reduction in the pay of patwáris, and remarks that if it was considered necessary to appoint girdáwar patwáris, they should have been paid by Government like kanungos, or their pay should have been also realized from cultivators. The appointment of assistants to patwáris will also inflict an unjust loss on those patwáris who always finish their work in time, and do not require the services of any assistants. As regards the classifying of patwáris in Amritsar in the three new grades, the writer regrets to observe that the Deputy Commissioner has entrusted the work to a retired officer who has made the classification according to the present rates of pay and not according to merit.

Circulation
106 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 25th May, referring to the orders issued by the Government of India for the reduction of public expenditure, remarks that it is a matter of surprise that a cry for retrenchments has been raised even before war has broken out. The dismissal of low-paid clerks or a reduction in their salaries would effect no material saving, but would on the contrary produce a great deal of discontent. The *Akhbár* is of opinion that for the present only great public works should be stopped.

Circulation
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 27th May, complains that a Railway Guard, who lately laid violent hands, on a coolie at Decca, with fatal result has been let off with a fine of Rs. 200. The writer is of opinion that the accused was guilty of murder and should have been hanged. Government should do something

Case of the Railway
Guard who killed a coolie
at Decca.

to prevent the frequent occurrence of such unfortunate incidents.

A correspondent of the *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd May, states that it appears from para. 66 of the Annual Report on the Indian Post-offices for 1882-83, that the cost of the increase in the postal establishment amounts to Rs. 7,17,882, and that of this sum the increase in controlling agency, which includes the offices of the Director-General, the Comptroller, Deputy Postmasters-General, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors, amounts to Rs. 4,01,150. Para. 67 shows that Rs. 1,66,476 are paid to the controlling agency on account of travelling allowances. The writer argues that the cost of the controlling agency is too much, especially when it is remembered that village post-offices are being abolished and sorters in the Railway Mail Service are being worked to death on economical grounds. The Superintendents of Post-offices have applied for an increase of office establishment, and the Director-General has appointed a Commission to consider the subject. To the writer's knowledge the Superintendents in the Panjáb, except the Superintendent of the Simla Division, have very easy hours of it. They hardly work three hours during the day. Some of them hold their offices at their own houses and work only an hour or two. They leave everything to their clerks. A Superintendent exercises a general supervision over a few General Post-offices and Inspectors offices. Moreover, he has to pass orders on one or two leave applications during the day, make one or two transfers during the week, and forward the orders and circulars, received from the Postmaster-General, to Postmasters. The writer continues the article in the *Raftq*, of the 30th May, and remarks that half of the Superintendentships could be safely abolished without impairing the efficiency of the department. Since the transfer of money-order business from treasuries to post-offices, and the establishment of postal savings banks, some Examiners have been appointed in each province to check the

Circulation
400 copies.

accounts of district post-offices. As the Examiners do not properly check the money-order and the savings bank accounts, and as those accounts are already sent to the Comptroller-General's office, there is no necessity for having so many Examiners in each province. As regards other accounts they are unimportant, and could be easily examined by Superintendents, or one Examiner should be retained in each province to check them. The abolition of Examiners' offices would effect a saving of about one lakh of rupees. The writer also proposes the abolition of Dead Letter offices. The work done at those offices could be best done at the local post-offices. This arrangement would be not only more convenient to the Postal Department, but would also obviate a great deal of delay in the disposal of dead letters. Only those letters which require to be destroyed should be sent by post-offices to the Postmaster-General's office or the Superintendent's office for destruction.

Circulation
106 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 25th May, argues that as the Postal Department is one of the most useful departments, and as postal officials are most hard-worked, their pay should be increased.

Circulation
350 copies.

The *Nasīm-i-Agra*, of the 30th May, states that the orders of the Government of India for the reduction of public expenditure have caused a panic in all public offices. But it should be borne in mind that merely to dismiss chaprasis and clerks, as was done in 1878, would only reduce a great many poor men and their families to starvation, but would not relieve the financial pressure in the least. If Government desires to restore the financial equilibrium by a retrenchment of public expenditure, it should adopt, so to speak, heroic measures of economy. No cheese-paring will do. Bombay and Madras should cease to be separate Presidencies, and should be placed under Lieutenant-Governors. Cheap native agency should be utilized in conducting the administration. Two-thirds of High Court Judge-

ships in every province should be bestowed on natives on reduced pay, say on Rs. 1,500 a month. Likewise natives should be made District Judges and Magistrates. It is now idle to contend that natives are not intellectually qualified to hold such high offices, but of course the difficulty is that the employment of native agency would injure the interests of Europeans. A fairly large saving would be effected if the pay of Civilians were temporarily reduced 15 or 20 per cent. in view of the frontier complications.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd May, is glad to state that it is believed that Sir Charles Aitchison has forwarded the memorial of the Lahore Indian Association, praying for the appointment of a Native Judge to the Chief Court, to the Supreme Government, with his recommendation. Lately His Honor consulted the judges of that court on the subject; but all of them opposed the proposal. It is to be hoped that Lord Dufferin will be induced to win the good will of the Panjabis by granting their reasonable request in this matter. Although there are able native Judicial Officers in the province, it would be difficult to find among them one qualified to sit on the bench of the Chief Court. To the *Raftq's* thinking, the choice of Government would fall on Pandit Suraj Bal, Barrister-at-Law, and Chief Judge of the High Court at Jammu, or Pandit Ram Narain, Pleader of the Lahore Chief Court. The elevation of either of them to the Chief Court would be a new feather in the cap of Kashmiri Pandits. It will be remembered that the late Pandit Sambhu Náth, of the Bengal High Court, who was the first native that sat on the bench of a High Court, was a Kashmiri Pandit.

Circulation
400 copies.

The *Agrá Akhbár*, of the 21st May, in commenting upon the working of the Trades License Act at Agra, remarks that it is useless to complain of the severity exercised in realizing the tax from poor traders, inasmuch as such severity is allowed by the law

Assessment of the license
tax at Agra.

Circulation
250 copies.

itself. But surely it behoves the District officers to make satisfactory arrangements for the assessment of the tax. The work is said to be entrusted to the Tahsildar, but he seems to have delegated it to some unscrupulous tahsil chap-rasis. Fair and equitable assessments can hardly be expected under such an objectionable arrangement. One Karim Bakhsh, who has a shop for the sale of English goods of small value near the city police-station, has been assessed, although his entire capital hardly exceeds Rs. 200. It is simply impossible that his income should amount to Rs. 500 a year, which is the minimum taxable income. The payment of the tax presses most severely on him. One Basdeo, a poor trader, who sells cloth in the Johri-bazar, has also been unjustly assessed. Cases of under-assessment, too, are not scarce. The work of assessment should be entrusted to conscientious and sympathetic officers like Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin and Munshi Bihari Lal, Deputy Collectors.

The *Subodh Sindh* (Khandwa), of the 27th May, is glad to state that the people in Nimar have been allowed to carry arms in view of Tautia's raids. But they are still exposed to great inconvenience in obtaining ammunition, as the contractors supply it only to those persons who have licenses for keeping arms. The Deputy Commissioner should see to this.

The *Vritta Dhára* (Dhar), of the 14th May, received on the 27th idem, publishes the proclamation lately issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Nimar allowing the inhabitants of that district to carry arms in consequence of the incursions of Tautia, and remarks that it is to be hoped that they will now be able to hold their own against the outlaw. It is really not very creditable to the Local Administration that it has not been able to put a stop to his predatory expeditions during the last five years, and has now been obliged to allow the people to bear arms in order to protect themselves against him. If the people had not been disarmed, Tautia would not

Circulation
120 copies.

Supply of ammunition to the people in Nimar.
Inhabitants of Nimar allowed to carry arms.

have been able to harass them and Government so long. Robbers and wild beasts cause a great loss of life and property in all parts of the country every year. Hence Government would do well to allow the people to carry arms under certain necessary restrictions.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 30th May, states that

Circulation
400 copies.

Arrest of a Turkish vagrant by the Ludhiana Police.

it is believed that Muhammad Raza, a Turk, who is popularly known as Rumi Sahib, and who lately prosecuted the editor for defamation, has been arrested by the police at Ludhiana as a vagrant and sent to the Deputy Commissioner for trial. The police will collect evidence in support of the charge in all the Native States and towns which the accused visited, and where he raised money by fraud. The *Rashtq* avails itself of the opportunity to praise Mr. J. P. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, whom it calls an ornament to the Panjab Police. All Northern India should be thankful to him for the discoveries lately made by him in connection with certain cases of robbery. The *Rashtq* is surprised that Government has not yet bestowed any title on him in recognition of his important services.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 30th May,

Circulation
300 copies.

Titles bestowed by Government.

regrets to state that native military officers, who render conspicuous service in the field, persons who help Government with grain or money in time of need, old and distinguished medical and postal officers, and so forth, receive the same title of Rae Bahadur or Khan Bahadur. The titles as applied to most of these different classes of persons have no meaning. Government would do well to invent suitable titles.

The same paper, referring to the proposed introduction

Proposed introduction of the Vaccination Act into Lahore.

of the Vaccination Act into Lahore, enters its strong protest against the proposal. A parent or guardian, who

neglects to vaccinate a child, is liable to imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 1,000 under the Act. This is really very severe punishment, and the inhabitants of Lahore will hardly like to be subject to such a law. Looking at the low state of popular education, the time has not yet arrived for making vaccination compulsory. Moreover, vaccinators, whose conduct towards the people is already far from satisfactory, are sure to make an improper use of their increased powers.

Circulation
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 29th May, complains that it is believed that the patwáris in Amritsar have not yet received their pay for the last ten or eleven months. The Deputy Commissioner should see to this.

Circulation
300 copies.

The *Gamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 23rd May, regrets to state that important official information is not freely supplied to the press. Even the orders issued by the Government of India in Lord Ripon's time for the giving of greater publicity to the proceedings of the Legislative Council do not seem to be carried out properly. It would be a good thing if copies of the *Government Gazettes*, which contain bills and other official papers, were largely supplied to the native press.

The same paper is glad to state that Sir Charles Aitchison has resolved to establish a school for the education of the sons of the nobility in the Panjáb. The institution will supply a long-felt want. The Native Chiefs of the province will contribute donations for the support of the school, the Mahárája of Patiala giving the munificent sum of Rs. 50,000. Government has also promised liberal aid. The Panjáb may be justly proud of its present Lieutenant-Governor who has bestowed so many benefits upon it.

Establishment of a school for the education of the sons of the nobility in the Panjáb.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd May, on the authority of its Muttra correspondent, states that

Circulation
350 copies.

Case of a European Railway employé who assaulted a native clerk.

Mr. Antonio, who assaulted Babu Manni Lal, Assistant Goods Clerk, has been fined Rs. 15 by the Joint Magistrate. This is really a severe punishment! Such a large fine is generally inflicted only on those Europeans who kill natives.

The *Agra Akhbâr*, of the 21st May, is glad to state that the Agra College has been thriving

Circulation
250 copies.

Agra College and the late Calcutta University Examinations.

very well under its new management.

The attendance in the school classes has already risen to 500, and in the college classes to over 50. The institution never attained such popularity within the last twenty years. Such rapid progress reflects great credit on the efforts of the College Committee and the teachers. Mr. Thomson, Principal, is specially deserving of praise. He is a most industrious officer, and works full five hours every day. His successful teaching and kindness to students attract boys to the college from all parts of these provinces. This year the college sent up five candidates for the B. A. Examination, all of whom have passed, one heading the list. Seventeen candidates competed for the First Arts Examination, of whom sixteen have been successful. Never since its establishment has the college showed such good results at the University Examinations. The *Akhbâr* congratulates the College Committee, the Principal, and the Professors on this unprecedented success. (The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th May, also makes nearly the same comments on the success scored by the Agra College at the late Calcutta University Examinations.)

RAILWAY.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbâr* (Etawah), of the 24th May, states

Circulation
200 copies.

Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.

that the editor, who lately had occasion to travel by the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway, found the administration of the line to be very unsatisfactory. The seats

assigned to passengers in carriages are too small. One seat can hardly hold a fairly fat person. One very dim light is put up in each carriage, and lasts only till 1 A.M. Passengers often lose their things owing to darkness. Goods in the van are tampered with and articles abstracted. Guards carry female passengers to their own carriages by force and there dishonor them. Lately a guard, who is a Native Christian, forcibly took a female passenger to his carriage and detained her for two stations. On her release she charged the guard with illegal detention, though not with rape, but he was acquitted by the Magistrate. The writer was told that another case of the kind had lately occurred, but that in that case the outraged woman had remained silent and instituted no prosecution against the offender. Hence it may be reasonably assumed that the guards on the line as a rule are men of bad character. It is believed that they are frequently fined by Railway Authorities, and the result is that they desert the service or extort money from passengers to recoup themselves of the loss. Fines should not be so frequently inflicted, but security should be taken from each guard for good-conduct. Traders, who sell articles of food at railway stations, pay a heavy tax for the privilege, and charge high prices in consequence. Monopoly has been granted even for the supply of carriages to passengers at Central Railway Stations, and each *ekka* driver has to pay the contractor a quarter of an anna for each passenger he receives into his *ekka*. Conveyances are not forthcoming at some stations in consequence. State Railways should be models of good railway administration, and should not set such a bad example to private lines.

LOCAL.

The *Sahifa-i-Qudsi*. (Delhi), of the 28th May, complains that the bridge constructed over the
 Bridge over the railroad at Delhi. railroad at Delhi is not lighted regularly at night, to the great inconvenience of travellers. The Municipal Committee should see to this.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 25th May, com-

Circulation
350 copies.

Neglected condition of the road lying along the bank of the river at Benares. plains that the road lying along the bank of the river at Benares is in a most neglected and dirty condition, and that pilgrims, who have occasion to walk along it, are exposed to great inconvenience in consequence.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftáb-i-Álam-táb</i>	... Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Áyá Singh	1885. May 25th	1885. May 28th	...
2	<i>Aftáb-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	... 30th	... 31st	150 copies.
3	<i>Aftáb-i-Fanjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	... 27th	... 28th, 30th	500 "
4	<i>Agra Akhbár</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Shujáau-l-Hasan	... 21st	... 28th	250 "
5	<i>Akbár-i-Álam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Maqarrab Husain Khán.	... 26th	... 29th	65 "
6	<i>Akbár-i-Ám</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	... 23rd & 28th,	... 26th and 30th	2,500 "
7	<i>Akbár-i-Chundár</i>	... Chunár	Ditto	Weekly	Hanúmán Prasád	... 26th	... 28th	400 "
8	<i>Akbár-i-Oudh</i>	... Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain	... 30th	... 31st	...
9	<i>Akmalu-l-Akbár</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhrul-din	... 29th	... "	...
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	... 26th & 30th,	... 28th and 31st	284 copies (in- cluding 45 copies taken by Govern- ment).
11	<i>Almora Akhbár</i>	... Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadá Nand	... 25th	May 29th	106 copies.
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lál	... 23rd	... 28th	150 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjáb.	... "	... 26th	400 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govern- ment).

No.	Name of the Paper	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Subscription Period	Number of Copies
14	Anandru-l-Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	26th to 1st June	600 copies.
15	Arn Vansh Samachar	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Monthly	Rádhá Krishn	For March	
16	Azad	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	May 26th	100 "
17	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Totá Rám	" 29th	
18	Bharatendu	Brindában	Hindi	Monthly	Rádhá Charan Goswami.	For May	250 "
19	Bharati Vilás	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Bhagwán Dás	May 26th	300 "
20	Bharat Jivan	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Rám Krishn Varma,	" 26th	1,750 "
21	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	" 27th	500 "
22	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazl-i-din	" 30th	331 "
23	Gham Kheer-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mahráj Kishun	" 26th & 1st June respectively.	300 "
24	Hami-i-Hind	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Nabi Ashraf.	ly. 29th	613 "
25	Hindustani	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Gangá Prasad	" 30th & 1st June respectively.	600 "
26	Idar	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	ly. 31st	280 "
27	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 26th	132 "
28	Jain Prakash	Farrukhnagar.	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Jiyá Lal	" 29th	162 "
29	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	" 26th	90 "
30	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradshad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 28th	150 "
31	Kanya Kuj Prakash,	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	Balbhadra Misra	" 27th	211 "
32	Karnatak	Ditto	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Yasub...	" "	265 "
33	Kash Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 30th	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Government).

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	NAME OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CALCULATION.
						1885.	1885.	
34	Kavi Vaohan Sudhā...	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	May 25th	May 27th	350 copies.
35	Khair Khion-i-Alam,	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 24th	" "	200 "
36	Khushaid-i-Afaq	Pilibhit	Ditto	Ditto	Mashar Ahsan Khan,	" 28th	June 1st	" "
37	Koh-i-Nār	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	" 26th & 30th.	May 28th, 30th & 1st June.	450 "
							Respectively.	
38	Lahore Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Didar Baksh	" 30th	June 1st	130 copies.
39	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Hidayat Ali	" 27th	May 31st	400 "
40	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulāqi Dās	" 24th	" 27th	90 "
41	Marnar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Dās.	" 25th	" 28th	208 "
42	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	" 26th	" "	343 copies (in-
43	Masharu-i-sirdat	Meerut	Ditto	Monthly	Mugarrab Hussain Khan.	" For May	" 27th	cluding 50 copies taken by Govern-ment.)
								100 copies.
44	Mithr-i-Darakkhan	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Nasrat Ali	May 24th	28th	400 "
45	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	" 25th	" 31st	700 copies.
46	Meir Gazette	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	" 28th	" 28th	83 "
47	Malla Doplad	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	" 25th	" 30th	200 "
48	Mumtazu-i-Akhdar	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf	" 24th	" 28th	275 "
49	Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	" 25th	" 27th	200 "
50	Najum-ul-Akhdar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Ruballah Khan	" 24th	" 28th	
51	Najum-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Avtar Krishn	" 23rd	" 28th	

No.	Name of the work	Author	Language	Form	Number of copies	Price	Remarks
52	Nasim-i-Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Nasim-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Nasim-i-Sahar	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Nizam-ul-Mulk	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Nar Afshan	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Nar-i-Badava	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Naru-i-Anwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Nuratu-l-Akbar	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Nyaya Sudha	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Oudh Akbar	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Oudh Punch	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Panjabi Akbar	...	...	...	...	...	...
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68	Rafai-i-Am	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Rafai-i-Stad	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Rafai-i-Akbar	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Reptiles Gazette	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Rain Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Referrer	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Rehman	...	...	...	...	...	...

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76	<i>Sahā Kapārihālā</i>	... Kapārihālā ...	Urdu	Weekly	Nizamul-din	1885. May 23rd	1885. May 27th	365 Copies.
77	<i>Sāliq-i-Akbar</i>	... Bahāwalpur, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	" 28th	" 31th	264 "
78	<i>Sāfir-i-Panjāb</i>	... Hoshiarpur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sindhi Khān Safi	" 25th	" 27th	253 "
79	<i>Sahifa-i-Quds</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Abdul Quds.	" 28th	" 30th	...
80	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhā-har.</i>	... Udaipur ...	Hindi	Ditto	Baneshi Dhar	" 25th	June 1st	315 Copies.
81	<i>Shafiq-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore ...	Urdu	Ditto	Saiful Haq	" 23rd	May 26th	400 "
82	<i>Shula-i-Tar</i>	... Cawnpore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrahim.	" 26th	" 28th	175 "
83	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	... Morādābād ...	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 20th	" 27th	160 "
84	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Khāndwā ...	Marāthi	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	" 27th	" 30th	...
85	<i>Sur-i-Qaisari</i>	... Rāmpur ...	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Razā	" 28th	" 31st	125 "
86	<i>Tahab</i>	... Morādābād ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rāhat Ali Khān	" 27th	June 1st	80 "
87	<i>Tamannā</i>	... Lucknow ...	Ditto	Ditto	Pūran Chand	" 24th	May 27th	150 "
88	<i>Teniyu-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sajjad Husain	" "	" "	160 "
89	<i>Wazir-i-Hind</i>	... Sialkot ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mirzā Mavalid	" "	" 26th to 1st	200 "
90	<i>Pictoria Paper</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	" 23rd to 29th,	" June respec-	975 "
91	<i>Vritt Dhar</i>	... Dhār ...	Marāthi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	" 14th & 21st,	" 27th	120 "
92	<i>Waqaya-i-Alam</i>	... Ghazipur ...	Urdu	Ditto	Sirajul-din Ahmad	" 25th	" 28th	250 "

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th June, 1885.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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